(c) Supply of rakes for transportation of fertilizers are made as per indents placed at originating stations/loading points.

(d) to (f) DAP is a decontrolled fertilizer, its availability is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. The State Government has to tie up with different manufacturers/suppliers for supply to the State. No allocation of DAP are decided by the Government of India. Department of Fertilizers has been regularly monitoring the availability of all major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers.

The availability of DAP in Madhya Pradesh has been much higher than the assessed requirement during current Kharif 09 season (April to July, 2009) as under:

(in 000' MT)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Sales
April, 2009	31.50	67.15	44.78
May, 2009	139.50	147.06	64.26
June, 2009	112.50	212.57	144.16
July, 2009	58.50	102.25*	66.90

The availability of Urea in Madhya Pradesh is over and above the assessed requirement during current Kharif 09 season (April to July, 2009) as under:

(in 000' MT)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Sales
April, 2009	26.00	75.16	15.85
May, 2009	71.50	124.10	36.98
June, 2009	136.50	185.49	103.72
July, 2009	208.00	141.68*	19.89

*Availability of DAP & Urea is upto 15th July, 2009.

Department of Fertilizers will ensure availability of DAP & Urea as per requirement in the entire Kharif' 09 season.

Proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh

1535. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in his Ministry during the last two years and till date during this year;

(b) the status of each of these proposals showing the proposals given clearance alongwith those which are pending for clearance;

(c) the reasons for pendency of uncleared proposals; and

(d) by when these pending proposals are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal for setting up a Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) in Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh in March, 2008.

(b) to (d) The Government of India approved the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 23rd February 2009.

Bottleneck in production, supply and consumption of fertilizers

1536. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the major bottleneck in terms of production, supply and consumption, in Chemicals and Fertilizers in India;

(b) out of the total consumption of manures and fertilizers in India, how much percentage, Chemicals and Fertilizers could satisfy leaving the rest to other categories whose availability may also be outlined; and

(c) what are the ill effects in the use of Chemicals and Fertilizers in agricultural operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The major bottleneck in increasing the production of urea is limited availability of natural gas/LNG. Similarly, the DAP production is dependent on availability of imported raw materials/intermediates viz. rock phosphates, phosphoric acid, sulphur etc. Because of limited availability and highly fluctuating prices of these raw materials/intermediates in the international market, the production of DAP and complex fertilizers remains stagnant, Demand and Sales of fertilizers in 2008-09 was at record levels. The consumption of fertilizers during the Ninth Plan period and initial years of Tenth Plan period was stagnant. Good monsoons combined with increased irrigation facilities, increased area under cultivation, better awareness about usage of fertilizers amongst farmers and better purchasing power in the rural areas have contributed to a sharp increase in consumption of fertilizers from 2004-05 onwards.

The per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in the country is around 115 kg which is far less than that of many other developing countries. Around 70% of the total fertilizer consumption in India is on foodgrain crops. Most of the fertilizer consumption is in irrigated area.

As per rough estimate, the total removal of plant nutrients (NPK) by foodgrain crops is around 32mt at the present level of production (230mt). The replenishment of nutrients (NPK) through addition of chemical fertilizers is nearly 16mt; assuming 70% of 23mt of fertilizer nutrients is